

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
5 February 2004 (05.02.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2004/011538 A2**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C08K 3/00**
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US2003/023817
- (22) International Filing Date: 29 July 2003 (29.07.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
60/400,231 31 July 2002 (31.07.2002) US
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **E.I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY** [US/US]; 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **SMITH, Rebecca, L.** [US/US]; 8 Merrywood Lane, Vienna, WV 26105 (US). **RYMER, Donald, L.** [US/US]; 2433 School House Road, Little Hocking, OH 45742 (US). **HARPER, Robert, M.** [US/US]; 280 Ridgewood Boulevard, Belpre, OH 45714 (US). **MCKIERNAN, Dan, J.** [US/US]; 43 South Hills Place, Parkersburg, WV 26101 (US).
- (74) Agent: **DOBSON, Kevin, S.**; E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 4417 Lancaster Pike, Wilmington, DE 19805 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**  
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: POLYVINYLBUTYRAL INTERLAYER SHEET WITH IMPROVED ADHESION TO GLASS AND A PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAME

(57) Abstract: The present invention is an improved PVB composition comprising an adhesion control agent which is a mixture of potassium and magnesium salts in a ratio of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1, by weight, potassium salts to magnesium salts. The present invention also describes a method for improved control of adhesion of PVB to glass.

WO 2004/011538 A2

**POLYVINYL BUTYRAL INTERLAYER SHEET WITH IMPROVED  
ADHESION TO GLASS AND A PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAME**

5           This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application  
No. 60/400,231, filed July 31, 2002.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10           Plasticized polyvinyl butyral (PVB) sheet is used in the manufacture  
of laminate structures such as, for example: windshields for vehicles  
including automobiles, motorcycles, boats and airplanes; homes and  
buildings; shelving in cabinets and display cases; and other articles where  
structural strength is desirable in a glass sheet.

15           Laminated safety glass comprises a sandwich of polyvinyl acetal  
sheeting, typically polyvinyl butyral sheeting, between sheets (lites) of  
glass. These laminated glass composites are required to perform to  
stringent requirements including good impact performance, weatherability,  
and transparency.

20           A recent design trend toward the use of laminated safety glass in  
open edge windshield applications and in automobile sidelites has  
necessitated the need for laminated glass with improved adhesion  
robustness. In these open edge applications, the edge of the windshield is  
not encased with a gasket, but is exposed to the environment. Exposure  
of a PVB interlayer to the environment can result in moisture being  
25           absorbed into the interlayer. Moisture absorbed into the interlayer can  
affect the adhesion of the interlayer to the glass, and thereby cause  
defects in the laminate.

30           Japanese Kokai Publication Hei 7-172878 describes an interlayer  
with alternating sheets of specialized PVB constructed in order to improve  
the moisture robustness of the laminate. Japanese Kokai Publication

60-210551 describes the use of silicon oils in PVB sheeting, and Japanese Kokai Publication Hei 7[1995]-237943 describes the use of organic acids in PVB sheeting to improve moisture robustness.

The use of magnesium alone as an adhesion control agent is well known. For example, WO 9961243 describes the use of magnesium salts alone as adhesion control agents. However, one problem with using magnesium alone as an adhesion control agent is that it can yield asymmetric adhesion depending upon the structure of the glass laminate. U.S. Patent No. 6,383,647 describes adhesion control agents.

U.S. Patent No. 4,292,372 describe the use of potassium and magnesium salts as adhesion control agents for PVB. U.S. Patent No. 3,249,490 and U.S. Patent No. 3,249,489 describe the use of mixtures of alkali and alkaline earth metal salts as adhesion control agents. However, the Applicant has discovered that the ratio of potassium ions to magnesium ions present in a PVB composition is an important parameter for improving adhesion robustness in a PVB laminate. The importance of the ratio of potassium ions to magnesium ions and the effect of the ratio of said salts on adhesion robustness in a PVB laminate has not been fully appreciated or described in the art.

It would be desirable to have improved control over adhesion robustness of PVB to glass in a laminate by controlling the ratio of potassium ions to magnesium ions.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In one aspect, the present invention is a method for controlling adhesion of PVB to glass in a glass/PVB laminate comprising the step: mixing an adhesion control agent with PVB and a plasticizer to obtain a plasticized PVB composition, wherein the adhesion control agent comprises a mixture of potassium and magnesium salts in a ratio that is in the range of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1 (weight:weight, potassium ions:magnesium ions) and wherein the salts are included in a concentration of less than 1000 ppm based on the total weight of the plasticized PVB composition.

In another aspect, the present invention is a plasticized polyvinylbutyral (PVB) composition having from about 17 wt% to about 23 wt% residual hydroxyl, plasticizer in an amount of from about 30 to about 50 parts per hundred (pph) PVB, and an adhesion control agent comprising a mixture of potassium and magnesium salts in a ratio that is in a range of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1 (weight:weight, potassium ions:magnesium ions) and wherein the salts are included in a total concentration of less than 1000 ppm.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

In one embodiment, the present invention is a plasticized PVB composition comprising an adhesion control package that is a mixture of potassium and magnesium salts. The adhesion control package is a mixture of salts combined in a weight ratio of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1 (weight potassium ions:weight magnesium ions). Below a ratio of 0.05:1 a laminate may exhibit asymmetric adhesion, depending on the construction of the glass. Above a ratio of 5:1 the laminate may exhibit low adhesion along the edge of a laminate wherein moisture has been absorbed along the periphery, as measured by the edge pummel test. Preferably the salts are added in a ratio in the range of from about 1:1 to about 5:1, more preferably the salts are mixed in a ratio in the range of from about 1.5:1 to about 4.5:1, even more preferably the salts are added in a ratio in the range of from about 2:1 to about 4:1. Most preferably the salts are added in a ration in the range of from about 3:1 to about 4:1.

Salts of the present invention can be potassium or magnesium salts of various counterions. Potassium and/or magnesium salts suitable for use in the practice of the present invention can be potassium or magnesium salts formed in combination with either organic or inorganic anionic counterions. Salts of organic acids having from 2 to 22 carbon atoms can be preferable. For example, preferred for use in the practice of the present invention are carboxylate salts obtained from acids selected from the group consisting of: acetic; formic; citric; stearic; 2-ethyl hexanoic,

2-ethyl butyric, heptanoic, propanoic, pentanoic, hexanoic, heptanoic, lauric, and the like.

The adhesion control salt mixture can be included in some finite amount, but less than 1000 parts per million (ppm) based on the total weight of the PVB composition. In the practice of the present invention when the salt concentration is above about 1000 ppm total salt, the adhesion of the PVB to glass can be at an undesirable level – generally lower than desired.

One method for measuring adhesion robustness is the so-called “edge pummel test”. A laminate is considered to have a good edge pummel result, and thus acceptable adhesion robustness, if after testing, the laminate has a uniform pummel value across the laminate, that is, no bare vinyl along the edges. A passing result is one wherein the pummel value decreases by not more than 2 units from the center of the laminate (center) to the edge of the laminate (edge). Preferable performance is not more than a 1 pummel unit difference from the center to the edge and most preferably, there is no difference in the pummel measurements between the center and edge.

Another method of measuring adhesion is compressive shear test. As determined by the compressive shear test, adhesion of a laminate of the present invention is within the range of from about 965 to about 1800 N/cm<sup>2</sup> (1400-2600 psi). Preferably adhesion is in the range of from about 1000 N/cm<sup>2</sup> to about 1775 N/cm<sup>2</sup>, more preferably from about 1200 N/cm<sup>2</sup> to about 1750 N/cm<sup>2</sup>. Most preferably adhesion is from about 1240 N/cm<sup>2</sup> to about 1730 N/cm<sup>2</sup>.

PVB of the present invention can have from about 30 to about 50 parts per hundred (pph) of a plasticizer, based upon the total dry weight of the resin. Plasticizer can be added in any compatible amount desirable to obtain a plasticized PVB sheet. Preferably, the present invention can have from about 30 to about 45 pph of plasticizer, more preferably from about 30 to about 40 pph plasticizer, and most preferably from about 32 to about 45 pph plasticizer. The “dry weight” as used herein refers to the

weight of the dry resin, that is, after water has been removed from the resin.

Plasticizers of the present invention can be chosen from any that are known or used conventionally in the manufacture of plasticized PVB sheeting compositions. Preferred plasticizers for use herein are diesters obtained by the reaction of triethylene glycol or tetraethylene glycol with aliphatic carboxylic acids having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms; and diesters obtained from the reaction of sebacic acid with aliphatic alcohols having from 1 to 18 carbon atoms. More preferably the plasticizer is either tetraethylene glycol di(2-heptanoate) (4G7), 3GO or DBS. Most preferably the plasticizer is 3GO.

The PVB composition of the present invention has from about 17% to about 23 wt% residual hydroxyl. Preferably, the hydroxyl content is from about 18 to about 21%, more preferably from about 18 to about 20.5%, and most preferably from about 18.5% to about 19.5%. The hydroxyl value can affect the compatibility of the plasticizer in the PVB, as well as other properties of the PVB. Generally, and without being held to the absolute accuracy of the following statement, the lower the hydroxyl content, the more compatible the plasticizers preferred for use in the practice of the present invention.

The present invention can require the use of a surfactant. Surfactants suitable for use herein include: sodium lauryl sulfate; ammonium lauryl sulfate; sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate; ammonium perfluorocarboxylates having from 6 to 12 carbon atoms; sodium aryl sulfonates, adducts of chlorinated cyclopentadiene and maleic anhydride; partially neutralized polymethacrylic acid; alkylaryl sulfonates; sodium N-oleyl-N-methyl taurate; sodium alkylaryl polyether sulfonates; triethanolamine lauryl sulfate; diethyl dicyclohexyl ammonium lauryl sulfate; sodium secondary-alkyl sulfates; sulfated fatty acid esters; sulfated aryl alcohols; and the like. Preferable surfactants include sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate, sodium cocomethyl tauride,

and decyl(sulfophenoxy)benzenesulfonic acid disodium salt. Most preferable is sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (DOSS).

The surfactant can be included in any effective amount for the particular set of process conditions practiced. The Applicants have found  
5 that an effective amount is at least 0.1 parts per hundred (pph) by weight, based on the weight of PVA. For example, the surfactant can be included in an amount of from about 0.10 to about 0.70 pph by weight.

Optional additives can be included in a resin composition of the present invention. Such additives include, for example, antioxidants, light  
10 stabilizers, and/or surface tension controlling agents.

U.S. Patent Number 3,153,009, for example, describes a process for manufacturing PVB suitable for use in the practice of the present invention, and is incorporated herein by reference. PVB resins suitable for the practice of the present invention can be prepared by mixing polyvinyl  
15 alcohol (PVA) with butyraldehyde in an aqueous medium in the presence of an acid or mixture of acids, at a temperature of from about 5°C to about 100°C.

A PVB sheet can be obtained from PVB resin described herein by either an extrusion process or by a co-extrusion process, as is  
20 conventionally known in the art. For example, a PVB sheet can be obtained from the PVB resin of the present invention by co-extruding the resin, plasticizer, and/or other optional additives at a temperature of from about 175°C to about 225°C.

### **EXAMPLES**

25 The following Examples and comparative examples are presented to further illustrate the present invention. The Examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any manner, nor should they be used to define the claims or specification in any manner that is inconsistent with the invention as claimed and/or as described herein.

30

The following tests were used in the examples and comparative examples below.

Edge Pummel (Moisture Resistance) Test: A laminate is placed in a hot, humid environment (95% RH, 50°C) for 2 weeks. After the 2 week period, the laminate is conditioned to -18°C for a minimum of 3 hours. The chilled  
5 laminate is held at a 45° angle on a metal plate and struck with a 227 g (0.5 lb) hammer until the glass was broken. The amount of bare PVB at the edges was measured (in mm) and is reported as the laminate's edge pummel.

10 Compressive Shear Adhesion Test: The compressive shear strength is determined by sawing a laminate into six 2.54 cm x 2.54 cm chips. The chips are held in a jig at 45° and a compression testing instrument is used to place force on the chip at the rate of 0.25 cm/min. The amount of force to cause cohesive failure of the glass-PVB bond is the compressive shear  
15 strength of the laminate.

Hydroxyl number is determined according to procedures described in ASTM D 1396-92.

20

PVB resin containing a residual hydroxyl level between 18-23 wt% were blended with either 3GO or 4G7 plasticizers and a mixture of alkali and alkaline earth metal salts for adhesion control and formed into sheeting.

25 The PVB sheeting was then laminated and subjected to the edge pummel test. Results are given in Table 1. In Examples 1-18, the adhesion of the PVB sheeting to glass was within the necessary range for windshield adhesion (1150-1800 N/cm<sup>2</sup>). Examples 19 and 20 describe formulations that yield acceptable edge pummel results but yield windshield adhesion  
30 significantly higher than acceptable for windshields (> 3990 N/cm<sup>2</sup>). The ratio column describes the ratio (weight to weight) of potassium ions to magnesium ions added to the sheeting.



### Comparative Example 1

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer used in this example was prepared by blending 38 parts tetraethyleneglycol diheptanoate (4G7) plasticizer per hundred parts of resin in an extruder. Magnesium formate was added as the adhesion control agent. The resultant sheeting was laminated and tested by the edge pummel test. Results are given in Table 1. Despite the acceptable edge pummel results, this laminate may possibly exhibit asymmetrical adhesion.

### Comparative Example 2

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the plasticizer used was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate (3GO) and the adhesion control agent was magnesium 2-ethylbutyrate. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1. Despite the acceptable edge pummel results, this laminate may possibly exhibit asymmetrical adhesion.

### Example 3

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 2:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Example 4

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Example 5

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium acetate where

the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

#### Example 6

5 The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the plasticizer was 3GO and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium 2-ethylbutyrate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

#### Example 7

10 The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the plasticizer was 3GO and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium acetate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

#### Example 8

15 The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the plasticizer was 3GO and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium acetate and magnesium 2-ethylbutyrate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

#### Example 9

20 The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 4:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

#### Example 10

25 The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate, potassium acetate, and magnesium acetate where the total potassium to magnesium ratio was 5:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Example 11

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium 2-ethylbutyrate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 5:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Comparative Example 12

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium acetate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 7:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Comparative Example 13

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium formate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 10:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Comparative Example 14

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium neodecanoate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 11:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

### Comparative Example 15

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium 2-ethylhexanoate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 12:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 16

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium sulfate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 25:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 17

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium 2-ethylbutyrate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 25:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 18

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium formate and magnesium sulfate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 105:1. Results of the edge pummel test are given in Table 1.

Comparative Example 19

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium acetate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to magnesium ratio was 3:1. However, the interlayer of this example is not acceptable for use in windshields since the adhesion levels was  $>1800 \text{ N/cm}^2$ .

Comparative Example 20

The polyvinyl butyral interlayer of this example was prepared according to Example 1 except that the plasticizer was triethyleneglycol di-2-ethylhexanoate and the adhesion control agent was a mixture of potassium acetate and magnesium acetate where the potassium to

magnesium ratio was 3:1. However, the interlayer of this example is not acceptable for use in windshields since the adhesion levels was  $>1800$  N/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Table 1

Example	Ratio (K:Mg)	Potassium Salt	Magnesium Salt	Salt Level, ppm	% Hydroxyl	Plasticizer	Bare Vinyl, mm
3	2:1	Formate	Acetate	429	22	4G7	0
4	3:1	Formate	Acetate	504	18.5	3GO	0
5	3:1	Formate	Acetate	509	22	4G7	0
6	3:1	Formate	2-Ethyl butyrate	671	18.5	3GO	0
7	3:1	Acetate	Acetate	559	18.5	3GO	0
8	3:1	Acetate	2-Ethyl butyrate	722	18.5	3GO	0
9	4:1	Formate	Acetate	392	22	4G7	0
10	5:1	Formate/Acetate	Acetate	498	22	4G7	0
11	5:1	Formate	2-Ethyl butyrate	551	18.5	3GO	0
<b>Comparative Examples</b>							
1	0:1		Formate	380	23	4G7	0
2	0:1		2-Ethyl butyrate	452	18.5	3GO	0
12	7:1	Acetate	Acetate	451	18.5	3GO	5
13	10:1	Formate	Formate	660	23	4G7	9
14	11:1	Formate	Neodecanoate	1162	23	4G7	10
15	12:1	Formate	2-Ethyl hexanoate	1202	23	4G7	8
16	25:1	Formate	Sulfate	470	22	4G7	11

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A plasticized polyvinylbutyral (PVB) composition having from  
5 about 17 wt% to about 23 wt% residual hydroxyl, plasticizer in an amount  
of from about 30 to about 50 parts per hundred (pph) PVB, and an  
adhesion control agent comprising a mixture of potassium and magnesium  
salts in a ratio that is in a range of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1  
10 (weight:weight, potassium:magnesium) and wherein the salts are included  
in a total concentration of less than 1000 ppm based on the total weight of  
the composition.

2. The PVB composition of Claim 1 wherein the ratio is from  
about 1:1 to about 5:1.  
15

3. The PVB composition of Claim 2 wherein the ratio is from  
about 2:1 to about 5:1.

4. The PVB composition of Claim 3 wherein the ratio is from  
20 about 3:1 to about 5:1.

5. The PVB composition of Claim 4 wherein the ratio is from  
about 4:1 to about 5:1.

25 6. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the salts are included in  
a total concentration of from about 200 to about 1000 ppm.

7. The composition of Claim 6 wherein the salts are included in  
a total concentration of from about 250 to about 900 ppm.  
30

8. The composition of Claim 7 wherein the salts are included in  
a total concentration of from about 300 to about 800 ppm.

9. The PVB composition of Claim 8 wherein the ratio is from about 1:1 to about 5:1.

5 10. The PVB composition of Claim 9 wherein the ratio is from about 2:1 to about 5:1.

11. The PVB composition of Claim 10 wherein the ratio is from about 3:1 to about 5:1.

10 12. The PVB composition of Claim 11 wherein the ratio is from about 4:1 to about 5:1.

13. A method for controlling adhesion of PVB to glass in a  
15 glass/PVB laminate comprising the step: mixing an adhesion control agent with PVB and a plasticizer to obtain a plasticized PVB composition, wherein the adhesion control agent comprises a mixture of potassium and magnesium salts in a ratio that is in the range of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1 (weight:weight, potassium:magnesium) and wherein the salts  
20 are included in a concentration of less than 1000 ppm based on the total weight of the plasticized PVB composition.



(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
5 February 2004 (05.02.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2004/011538 A3**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **C08K 5/098**,  
C08L 29/14, B32B 17/10

(74) Agent: **DOBSON, Kevin, S.**; E.I. Dupont de Nemours and  
Company, Legal Patent Records Center, 4417 Lancaster  
Pike, Wilmington, DE 19805 (US).

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2003/023817

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC,  
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,  
UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date: 29 July 2003 (29.07.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/400,231 31 July 2002 (31.07.2002) US

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),  
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,  
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,  
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **E.I. DU  
PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY** [US/US]; 1007  
Market Street, Wilmington, DE 19898 (US).

**Published:**

— with international search report

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **SMITH, Rebecca,  
L.** [US/US]; 8 Merrywood Lane, Vienna, WV 26105 (US).  
**RYMER, Donald, L.** [US/US]; 2433 School House Road,  
Little Hocking, OH 45742 (US). **HARPER, Robert, M.**  
[US/US]; 280 Ridgewood Boulevard, Belpre, OH 45714  
(US). **MCKIERNAN, Dan, J.** [US/US]; 43 South Hills  
Place, Parkersburg, WV 26101 (US).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
17 March 2005

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: POLYVINYL BUTYRAL INTERLAYER SHEET WITH IMPROVED ADHESION TO GLASS AND A PROCESS  
FOR PREPARING SAME

(57) Abstract: The present invention is an improved PVB composition comprising an adhesion control agent which is a mixture  
of potassium and magnesium salts in a ratio of from about 0.05:1 to about 5:1, by weight, potassium salts to magnesium salts. The  
present invention also describes a method for improved control of adhesion of PVB to glass.

WO 2004/011538 A3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter national Application No

PCT/US 03/23817

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C08K5/098 C08L29/14 B32B17/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C08K C08L B32B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 036 775 A (SEKISUI CHEMICAL CO LTD) 20 September 2000 (2000-09-20) cited in the application example 2 claims 1,2,4,5 ---	1-4,13
A	US 5 427 861 A (D ERRICO JOHN J) 27 June 1995 (1995-06-27) example 2 ---	1-13
A	US 4 292 372 A (MOYNIHAN ROBERT E) 29 September 1981 (1981-09-29) cited in the application claims 1,3,6,7 -----	1-13

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## ° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 November 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/12/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Rose, E

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 03/23817

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 1036775	A	20-09-2000	
		AU 744658 B2	28-02-2002
		AU 5999999 A	17-04-2000
		BR 9907136 A	03-10-2000
		CA 2312914 A1	06-04-2000
		DE 69906926 D1	22-05-2003
		EP 1036775 A1	20-09-2000
		US 6383647 B1	07-05-2002
		EP 1291333 A1	12-03-2003
		WO 0018698 A1	06-04-2000
		TW 469263 B	21-12-2001
		US 2002136906 A1	26-09-2002
		ZA 200002424 A	14-11-2000
-----			
US 5427861	A	27-06-1995	NONE
-----			
US 4292372	A	29-09-1981	
		AU 542933 B2	28-03-1985
		AU 7123081 A	10-12-1981
		BR 8103323 A	16-02-1982
		CA 1162676 A1	21-02-1984
		DE 3166693 D1	22-11-1984
		EP 0041384 A1	09-12-1981
		JP 1622434 C	25-10-1991
		JP 2041547 B	18-09-1990
		JP 57023648 A	06-02-1982
		MX 163581 B	03-06-1992
		ZA 8103623 A	26-01-1983
-----			

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**